

# **EPA Region 6 Environmental Justice Forum**

**Tuesday, June 12, 2018; 1:00 PM-5:00 PM**

**Wednesday, June 13, 2018; 8:30 AM-5:00 PM**

**Crowne Plaza Hotel (Bryan Ballroom A)**

**1015 Elm Street, Dallas, TX 75202**

# **AGENDA**



**EPA**

United States  
Environmental Protection  
Agency

Day 1 - Tuesday, June 12, 2018	
11:00 am – 1:00 pm	Registration
1:00 pm – 1:30 pm	Introduction of Regional Administer, Arturo Blanco Welcome and Remarks, Anne Idsal by U.S. EPA Region 6 Administrator
1:30 pm – 3:00 pm	<b>Collaborative Efforts to Address the Tar Creek (Ottawa County) Superfund Site</b>  <i>Overview</i> ODEQ; Quapaw Nation of Oklahoma; Tar Creek; History of how tribe started doing own clean up; state saw tribe had capacity; state co-lead with tribe @Superfund site; cooperative agreement signed by governor; established process; thought outside the box; worked well together.  <i>Presenters</i> -Trevor Hammons, Environmental Attorney Supervisor - Environmental Complaints and Local Services Division, Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) -Tim Kent, Environmental Director, Quapaw Tribe -Rebecca Jim, Executive Director, Local Environmental Action Demanded (L.E.A.D) Agency
3:00 pm – 3:15 pm	Break
3:15 pm – 4:45 pm	<b>Success in the Making: The Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality and the City of Blytheville</b>  <i>Overview</i> Asbestos is a naturally occurring material that was used to strengthen many manufactured products, mostly in building materials. Though not so common today, asbestos still is used and is found in many older structures across the United States. In Arkansas, many cities and towns are having to deal with the issue of dilapidated residential and commercial structures in their communities, possibly constructed with asbestos containing materials. The City of Blytheville is one of the many Arkansas cities dealing with this issue. Blytheville has approximately 200 condemned and dilapidated structures, primary residential, that needed a plan. The Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality, along with Blytheville Mayor, James Sanders, will present information on the issue, the possible solutions, and the path forward to a successful solution for the City of Blytheville.  <i>Presenters</i> -Demetria Kimbrough, Enforcement/Asbestos Branch Manager, Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) -James Sanders, Mayor, City of Blytheville
4:45 pm – 5:00 pm	Announcements/End-of-Day Wrap up
5:00 pm – 6:00 pm	Meet and Greet (TENATIVE)

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Day 2 - Wednesday, June 13, 2018	
8:00 am – 8:30 am	Registration
8:30 am – 8:45 am	Welcome/Summary of Day One, Look ahead for Day Two
8:45 am – 10:15 am	<p><b>The Merger of Small Water Systems in Rural New Mexico</b></p> <p><i>Overview</i> After years of separate ownership and administration by five mutual domestic water consumer associations in southern New Mexico, citizens and legislators worked to create state law to approve an umbrella association with membership from individual systems in order to apply for and administer regional funding. This merger of systems allowed for shared resources (operators, consultants, attorneys, etc.) to reduce costs and increase knowledge base. Now ten water systems have joined the Authority. Come hear lessons learned about issues such as treatment of naturally exceeding arsenic, gaining legislative support, and performing Joint infrastructure capital improvements plan, etc.</p> <p><i>Presenters</i> -Kathryn Becker, Assistant General Counsel, New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) -Steven Deal, Engineer, Construction Program Bureau, NMED -Karen Nichols, Project Manager, Lower Rio Grande Public Water Works Authority Bobbie Boyer, current member of the Authority and member of an original water system that consolidated</p>
10:15 am – 10:30 am	Break
10:30 am – 12:00 pm	<p><b>Community Overviews (3-Part Presentation)</b></p> <p><b><i>Part 1: Benefits of Air Monitoring in Environmental Justice Communities</i></b></p> <p><i>Overview</i> Air monitoring programs, in environmental justice communities, for specific chemicals known to be associated with industrial facilities and/or contaminated sources, have resulted in environmental justice communities gaining knowledge of the levels and existence of contaminants in their air.</p> <p>The information on air contaminants and associated health conditions associated with the chemicals has allowed the environmental justice communities to work with federal, state and local governmental agencies and the industries to address their situations and reduce their exposure. Environmental justice communities in St. Rose and St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana, Crossett, Arkansas and Eight Mile, Alabama have used air monitoring data to address their specific issues and exposures associated with the chemicals being released into their air.</p>

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### *Presenter*

Wilma Subra, Technical Advisor, Louisiana Environmental Action Network (LEAN)

### ***Part 2: Fort Worth – Getting the Lead Out***

#### *Overview*

The presentation provides an overview of Fort Worth's Lead Replacement Program. The program includes documenting the inventory with pipe material on the private and public side for more than 255,000 customer meters (commercial and residential). Determine how replacement of lead services are scheduled in the system (i.e., routine maintenance, capital improvement plans). Also, how the utility actively and transparently communicates with customers about lead risks.

### *Presenter*

Stacey Walters, Regulatory Environmental Administrator, City of Fort Worth - Water Department

### ***Part 3: Opportunities to Address Historic Environmental Injustice: Lessons from the Corpus Christi Harbor Bridge Settlement***

#### *Overview*

While there have been bumps along the road, the Harbor Bridge Civil Rights settlement has largely been a success. Owners of over 300 of the 450 properties eligible for the relocation program have expressed interest in participating and over 100 have already relocated. Reports indicate that people are happy with their new homes. What factors lead to the settlement and what lessons have been learned?

### *Presenter*

Kelly Haragan, Clinical Professor and Director of the Environmental Clinic, University of Texas School of Law

12:00 pm – 1:15 pm

Lunch (on your own)

1:15 pm – 2:45 pm

### **Hurricane Harvey – The State and Federal Environmental Response and Community Perspective**

#### *Overview*

Hurricane Harvey made landfall on August 25, 2017 at 10:00 p.m. CT, as a Category 4 storm near Rockport, Texas and stalled over southeastern Texas. Due to its slow motion and a week-long period of onshore flow, more than 19 trillion gallons of rainwater fell on parts of Texas causing catastrophic flooding. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, in partnership with the Environmental Protection Agency and other federal and state agencies, deployed staff and assets post-landfall to assist with

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	<p>recovery efforts. Approximately 500 TCEQ staff were involved in post hurricane landfall response and recovery at its peak.</p> <p>An overview of the TCEQ and EPA efforts in pre-landfall preparations and post-landfall response and community perspective will be the focus of this presentation.</p> <p><i>Presenters</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Kelly Cook, Division Director, Critical Infrastructure Division, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)</li> <li>- Hilton Kelley, Director, Community In Power and Development Association (CIDA)</li> <li>-Ronnie Crossland, Removal Manager Representative, R6 EPA</li> <li>Gloria Vaughn, Associate Director for Environmental Justice, R6 Office of Environmental Justice Tribal and International Affairs</li> </ul>
2:45 pm – 3:00 pm	Break
3:00 pm – 4:30 pm	<p><b>Addressing Odor Complaints Near Industrial Facilities in Louisiana</b></p> <p><i>Overview</i></p> <p>Saint Rose (St. Rose) located on the East Bank of the Mississippi River in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana, has a population of 6,540 residents, and is part of the Greater New Orleans Metropolitan area. In 2014, the local group St. Rose Community One Voice and other environmental advocates initiated H2S odor complaints surrounding the International-Matex Tank Terminal (IMTT) facility and Shell Refinery. As a result of the complaints, EPA and LDEQ performed several monitoring events. The refinery agreed to no longer process a crude believed to cause the odor and IMTT installed a secondary control system on a regenerative thermal oxidizer.</p> <p><i>Presenters</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-TBD Speaker, Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ)</li> <li>-Keith Adams, President, St. Rose Community One Voice</li> </ul>
4:30 pm – 5:00 pm	Closing remarks/ Wrap up